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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/661,877

09/11/2003

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EXAMINER

CARTER, CANDICE D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/661,877	Applicant(s) MCCULLAGH ET AL.	
	Examiner CANDICE D. CARTER	Art Unit 3629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7,9,11-24,26-30 and 33-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7,9,11-24,26-30 and 33-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Following is a Final Office Action in response to communications received on April 13, 2009. Claims 1-3, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 28-30, 35, and 36 have been amended. No claims have been cancelled. No new claims have been added. Therefore, claims 1-7, 9, 11-24, 26-30, and 33-39 are pending and have been addressed below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-7, 9, 12-30, and 33-38 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hack et al. (2003/0187675) in view of SAP.com (2002) and further in view of Stoneking et al. (2003/0050814).**

As per claim 1, Hack et al. discloses "A method comprising:
receiving user-specified information pertaining to one or more business challenges of an organization" (pg. 3, col. 1, ¶ 23; via user may select a business goal such as "reducing operating costs or "lowering working capital" where these business goals are also business challenges);

"identifying, using a processor, one or more predefined business processes that address the one or more business challenges of the organization" (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 21; identification of value-added business processes and/or strategies);

“wherein the identifying comprises accessing a business process database coupled to the processor” (See Fig. 1A, database 20 is coupled to a server)

“providing a recommendation to a user, wherein the recommendation identifies at least one of the one or more predefined business processes, the providing comprises displaying the recommendation on a display, and the display is coupled to the processor” (pg. 3. col. 1, ¶ 23; producing and presenting to a user a short list of relevant and value adding business processes where producing a list of business processes is the same as recommending processes specific to a particular business challenge, ¶ 20 discloses displaying solutions to a user, and ¶ 17 and 18 discloses a computer display screen coupled to the processor).

Hack et al., however, fails to explicitly disclose “estimating, using a processor, benefits that are to be gained by the organization when the one or more business challenges are successfully addressed”; “user specified information describing a level at which the organization performs in meeting each of the one or more business challenges, the information describing the levels comprises a user specified ranking of organization performance for each of the one or more business challenges and the user specified ranking represents a ranking on a ranking scale”; and “the estimating comprises adjusting a metric based on the ranking”.

SAP.com discloses a value calculator that “estimates benefits that are to be gained by the organization when the one or more business challenges are successfully addressed” (SAP Value Calculators; ¶ 2 and 3; via estimate how much your company can benefit in a 12-month period by taking the next step, where taking the next step

Art Unit: 3629

includes implementing the SAP products and via value calculators determine your “stage of excellence” by assessing your company’s industry, financial performance, and e-business maturity information and also calculates how much additional value you can realize by improving your e-business infrastructure, where the e-business would be improving the infrastructure by using one of SAP’s automated technologies).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of Hack et al. to include the estimation and value calculator as taught by SAP because it would provide another way for the user to determine the best process to implement in their company and to evaluate the usefulness of the implementation.

Stoneking discloses a computer assisted benchmarking system and method using induction based artificial intelligence having user specified information describing a level at which the organization performs in meeting each of the one or more business challenges comprising a user specified ranking of organization performance for each of the one or more business challenges representing a ranking on a ranking scale (§ 12 discloses a method of benchmarking to rank and position the performance of an entity by identifying key discriminators that drive toward specific areas of performance, § 114-116 discloses receiving data in the form of questionnaires where the company is ranked in key areas of performance on a scale of 1-5, where the areas of performance represent business challenges); and estimating by adjusting a metric based on the ranking (§ 129-134 discloses using the questionnaires as input into an inductive engine that uses an inductive algorithm to detect which questions drive toward specific

Art Unit: 3629

outcomes, where the algorithm loops through multiple solutions using the data that has been collected, where the looping through multiple solutions is adjusting a metric).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of Hack et al. to include the ranking of organization performance and the estimating by adjusting a metric as taught by Stoneking in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the business processes of an organization.

Claims 17, 23 and 26 recite equivalent limitations to claim 1 and are therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 2, Hack et al. discloses “communicating to the user a list of business challenges commonly experienced by a plurality of companies” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via identify market forces associated with the selected industry sector which may include tight labor markets, shift toward a retail demand focus, and rapidly shifting consumer preferences, where these market forces are challenges that are commonly experienced by a plurality of companies. Specific case examples may also be provided by the system);

“and considering the user-specified ranking when identifying the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 3, col. 1. ¶ 24; via rankings of importance may help define a set of strategies and/ or processes).

Claims 18 and 24 recite equivalent limitations to claim 2 and are therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 3, Hack et al. discloses “receiving user-specified information indicating importance of business challenges within the list to the organization” (pg. 3, col. 1, ¶ 24; via user may rank relative importance of each business scenario, where the business scenarios are generated by the system based on business challenges so the business challenges are ranked along with the associated business scenario);

“And considering the importance of the business challenges when identifying the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 3, col. 1. ¶ 24; via rankings of importance may help define a set of strategies and/ or processes).

Claim 19 recites equivalent limitations to claim 3 and is therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 4, Hack et al. discloses “the list of commonly experienced business challenges is specific to a one of a plurality of functions that is selected by the user for evaluation” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via industry analysis may include defining participants in terms of their function or role. Participants may include a manufacturer, supplier, retailer, etc. The industry analysis identifies market forces associated with each function or role. Users may choose to view the analysis that is associated with their specific function or role).

Claim 20 recites equivalent limitations to claim 4 and is therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 5, Hack et al. discloses “maintaining a database of commonly experiences business challenges associated with the plurality of functions” (Hack pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via The information and/or analysis may be derived from databases and

Art Unit: 3629

other such sources and pg. 2, col. 1, ¶ 17; via A database may be used by the host servers to store and retrieve information related to the operation of the host servers which includes the execution of the strategic management system).

As per claim 6, Hack et al. discloses “maintaining a database of commonly experiences business challenges associated with specific industries” (Hack pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via The information and/or analysis may be derived from databases and other such sources and pg. 2, col. 1, ¶ 17; via A database may be used by the host servers to store and retrieve information related to the operation of the host servers which includes the execution of the strategic management system).

As per claim 7, Hack et al. discloses “requesting the user to enter industry and revenue data associated with the organization” (pg. 2, col. 1; via allow the user to enter information related to the industry that is of interest to the user and pg. 4, col. 1, ¶ 33; via requiring user to enter financial information such as annual revenue, on hand inventory, sales, general and administration expenses).

As per claim 9, Hack discloses all of the elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose “assessing an adoption level of an automated technology by the organization based on the one ore more business challenges and the industry and revenue data”

SAP.com discloses a value calculator that assess an adoption level of an automated technology (SAP value calculators; ¶ 2 and 3; via estimate how much your company can benefit in a 12-month period by taking the next step, where taking the next step includes implementing SAP products and via value calculators determine your

Art Unit: 3629

“stage of excellence” by assessing your company’s industry, financial performance, and e-business maturity information and also calculates how much additional value you can realize by improving your e-business infrastructure).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of Hack et al. to include the value calculator as taught by SAP.com in order to determine the whether or not the company will benefit from implementing new software or a new business solution.

As per claim 12, Hack et al. discloses “displaying to the user each of the one or more business challenges with at least one of the one or more predefined business processes that addresses said each of the one or more business challenges” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via the system may also display solutions/responses to certain of the identified market factors, where the identified market factors are the business challenges and the solutions/responses are the predefined business processes that addresses the business challenges).

Claim 21 and 27 recite equivalent limitations to claim 12 and are therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 13, Hack et al. discloses “allowing the user to view detailed business process information for the at least one of the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 22; via the user may select for further analysis one or more strategies and/or processes from a list of strategies and/or processes

Art Unit: 3629

recommended by the system where the user will further describe the business strategies chosen by the user).

Claim 22 recites equivalent limitations to claim 13 and is therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 14, Hack et al. discloses “identifying a software product required to implement each of the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 3, col. 1, ¶ 26; via the system may identify software products).

As per claim 15, Hack discloses “mapping each of the one or more predefined business processes to a corresponding best practice strategy recommendation and a corresponding best practice functionality recommendation” (pg. 2, col. 1, ¶ 16; via a list of business scenarios relevant to user, proposed business strategies and objectives, proposed products and services that meet the business strategies and objectives, where the business scenarios include the business processes and the products and services are the functionality recommendations provided by the system);

“And allowing the user to view the corresponding best practice strategy recommendation and the corresponding best practice functionality recommendation” (pg. 2, col. 1, ¶ 16; via assist a user in analyzing, where the user must be able to view the recommendations in order for the system to assist them).

As per claim 16, Hack et al. discloses “allowing the user to view performance metrics associated with the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 1, col. 2, ¶ 9; via provided with a quantitative value that includes metrics, where the performance

Art Unit: 3629

metrics are associated with the business processes that the participant has determined to be relevant and value-adding);

“and allowing the user to view a success story of a customer who has implemented at least one of the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via analysis may also provide case examples, where the case examples would include success stories of other firms pursuing industry trends that have been presented by the system).

As per claim 28, Hack et al. discloses “A system comprising: a memory; and at least one processor coupled to the memory” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 18; via computer device, where a computer is a system comprising a memory and a processor),

“the processor executing a set of instructions which cause the processor to receive user-specified information pertaining to one or more business challenges of an organization” (pg. 3, col. 1, ¶ 23; via user may select a business goal such as “reducing operating costs or “lowering working capital” where these business goals are also business challenges),

“wherein the user specified information comprises information concerning the performance of the organization with respect to each of the one or more business challenges” (¶ 29 and 30 discloses a user selecting key performance indicators associated with the relevant business process, where the business processes are associated with the business challenges as taught in ¶ 23).

“identify one or more predefined business processes that address the one or more business challenges of the organization (pg. 2. col. 2, ¶ 21; identification of value-added business processes and/or strategies);

“and recommending the one or more predefined business processes to a user” (pg. 3. col. 1, ¶ 23; producing a short list of relevant and value adding business processes, where producing a list of business processes is the same as recommending processes specific to a particular business challenge).

Hack et al., however, fails to explicitly disclose “estimating benefits that are to be gained by the organization when the one or more business challenges are successfully addressed”; “user specified information describing a level at which the organization performs in meeting each of the one or more business challenges, the information describing the levels comprises a user specified ranking of organization performance for each of the one or more business challenges and the user specified ranking represents a ranking on a ranking scale”; and “the estimating comprises adjusting a metric based on the ranking”.

SAP.com discloses a value calculator that “estimates benefits that are to be gained by the organization when the one or more business challenges are successfully addressed” (SAP Value Calculators; ¶ 2 and 3; via estimate how much your company can benefit in a 12-month period by taking the next step, where taking the next step includes implementing the SAP products and via value calculators determine your “stage of excellence” by assessing your company’s industry, financial performance, and e-business maturity information and also calculates how much additional value you can

Art Unit: 3629

realize by improving your e-business infrastructure, where the e-business would be improving the infrastructure by using one of SAP's automated technologies).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of Hack et al. to include the estimation and value calculator as taught by SAP because it would provide another way for the user to determine the best process to implement in their company and to evaluate the usefulness of the implementation.

Stoneking discloses a computer assisted benchmarking system and method using induction based artificial intelligence having "user specified information describing a level at which the organization performs in meeting each of the one or more business challenges comprising a user specified ranking of organization performance for each of the one or more business challenges representing a ranking on a ranking scale" (§ 12 discloses a method of benchmarking to rank and position the performance of an entity by identifying key discriminators that drive toward specific areas of performance, § 114-116 discloses receiving data in the form of questionnaires where the company is ranked in key areas of performance on a scale of 1-5, where the areas of performance represent business challenges); and "estimating by adjusting a metric based on the ranking" (§ 129-134 discloses using the questionnaires as input into an inductive engine that uses an inductive algorithm to detect which questions drive toward specific outcomes, where the algorithm loops through multiple solutions using the data that has been collected, where the looping through multiple solutions is adjusting a metric).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of Hack et al. to include the ranking of organization performance and the estimating by adjusting a metric as taught by Stoneking in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the business processes of an organization.

Claim 35 recites equivalent limitations to claim 28 and is therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 29, Hack et al. discloses “the processor is to receive user-specified information pertaining to one or more business challenges of an organization by communicating to the user a list of business challenges commonly experienced by a plurality of companies” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via identify market forces associated with the selected industry sector which may include tight labor markets, shift toward a retail demand focus, and rapidly shifting consumer preferences, where these market forces are challenges that are commonly experienced by a plurality of companies. Specific case examples may also be provided by the system);

“receiving a user-specified ranking of an organization performance with respect to each business challenge in the list” (pg. 3, col.1, ¶ 24; via user may rank relative importance of each business scenario, where the business scenarios are generated by the system based on business challenges);

“and considering the user-specified ranking when identifying the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 3, col. 1. ¶ 24; via rankings of importance may help define a set of strategies and/or processes).

Hack, however, fails to explicitly disclose ranking organization performance with respect to each business challenge in the list.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of the Hack and SAP.com combination to replace the prior art ranking of relative importance with the ranking of organization performance because one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art would have been able to carry out such a substitution, and the result of helping to define a set of strategies or processes are reasonably predictable.

Claim 36 recites equivalent limitations to claim 29 and is therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 30, Hack et al. discloses “receiving user-specified information indicating importance of business challenges within the list to the organization” (pg. 3, col. 1, ¶ 24; via user may rank relative importance of each business scenario where the business scenarios are generated by the system based on business challenges so the business challenges are ranked along with the associated business scenario);

“And considering the importance of the business challenges when identifying the one or more predefined business processes” (pg. 3, col. 1. ¶ 24; via rankings of importance may help define a set of strategies and/ or processes).

As per claim 33, Hack et al. discloses “displaying to the user each of the one or more business challenges with at least one of the one or more predefined business processes that addresses said each of the one or more business challenges” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 20; via the system may also display solutions/responses to certain of the identified

Art Unit: 3629

market factors, where the identified market factors are the business challenges and the solutions/responses are the predefined business processes that addresses the business challenges).

Claim 37 recites equivalent limitations to claim 33 and is therefore rejected using the same art and rationale as set forth above.

As per claim 34, Hack et al. discloses “map each of the one or more predefined business processes to a corresponding best practice strategy recommendation and a corresponding best practice functionality recommendation” (pg. 2, col. 1, ¶ 16; via a list of business scenarios relevant to user, proposed business strategies and objectives, proposed products and services that meet the business strategies and objectives, where the business scenarios are the business processes and the products and services are the functionality recommendations provided by the system),

“and to allow the user to view the corresponding best practice strategy recommendation and the corresponding best practice functionality recommendation” (pg. 2, col. 1, ¶ 16; via assist a user in analyzing, where the user must be able to view the recommendations in order for the system to assist them).

As per claim 38, Hack et al. discloses “allow the user to view detailed best practice information for the at least one of the one or more best practices” (pg. 2, col. 2, ¶ 22; via the user may select for further analysis one or more strategies and/or processes from a list of strategies and/or processes recommended by the system where the user will further describe the business strategies chosen by the user).

As per claim 39, Hack et al. discloses all of the elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose “the automated technology is at least one of customer relationship management (CRM), partner relationship management (PRM), and employee relationship management (ERM)”.

SAP.com discloses “automated customer relationship management (CRM) technology” (my SAP Customer Relationship Management; this section gives a description of SAP’s automated CRM technology that they offer to their customers).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of Hack et al. to include the automated CRM technology as taught by SAP.com because CRM is a very prominent e-business solution that will contribute to the thriving business of a company if implemented.

4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hack et al. as in view of SAP.com in view of Stoneking applied to claims 1 and 28 above and further in view of Spangenberg et al. (US 2004/0260585).

As per claim 11, the Hack, SAP.com and Stoneking combination discloses all of the elements of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose “wherein the benefits are estimated using statistical data”.

Spangenberg discloses a method and apparatus for measuring benefits of business improvements that “estimates benefits using statistical data” (pg. 4, col. 1, ¶ 33; via profit analysis over a same time period length using estimated performance

Art Unit: 3629

information, where an analysis using estimated performance data is statistical in nature because of the fact that it is estimated).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to modify the business process valuation tool of the Hack SAP.com and Stoneking combination to include the “estimate of benefits using statistical data” as taught by Spangenberg et al. because the estimating of benefits will ultimately aid the user in determining which business process will be of most value to their company if implemented.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 17, 23, 26, 28, and 35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In response to arguments in reference to claims 2-7, 9, 11-16, 18-22, 24, 27, and 29, 30, 33-34, 36-39 all rejections made towards the dependent claims are maintained due to a lack of reply by the applicant in regards to distinctly and specifically pointing out the supposed errors in the examiner's prior office action (37 CFR 1.111). The Examiner asserts that the applicant only argues that the dependent claims should be allowable because the independent claims are unobvious and patentable over the prior art.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Art Unit: 3629

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CANDICE D. CARTER whose telephone number is (571) 270-5105. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday 7:30am- 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (571) 272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 3629

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 3629

/JOHN G. WEISS/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3629